

NEW YORK HERALD.

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PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—RAG PICKER OF PARIS—AND HIS SISTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—BROKER OF BOOTS—TO PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS.

MILLO'S—LA SORCELLA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—MERRY WIVES OF Windsor—THE SMITHS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—WOMAN'S WRONGS—THE PILOT—GO TO BED TOM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—POOR GENTLEMAN—AND HIS SISTER.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—BAMBOOLEZING—THE LAST LEGS—EVENING—DEAD SHOT—BLIND DEAF.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—WILLOW CORSE—HURD AND SIGHT.

CHRISTIE'S OPERA HOUSE, 47 Broadway—REPRESENTATIONS BY CHRISTIE'S OPERA TROUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—REPRESENTATIONS BY WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

CIRCUS, 37 BOWERY—EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

GEORAMA, 306 Broadway—DANFORTH'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

MELLY'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 330 Broadway.

BISLEY'S THEATRE, at 400 Broadway.

ROPE CHAPEL—DR. VALENTINE.

New York, Monday, March 21, 1853.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The United States mail steamship Illinois, Captain M. J. Hartenstein, will leave this port to-day at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, California edition, with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at 10 o'clock this morning.

Single copies, sixpence. Agents will please send their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The news from Europe brought by the Canada is of a most satisfactory nature, inasmuch as it dissipates the fears lately entertained that the peaceful relations heretofore existing between Austria and Turkey would be disturbed, and that a general war would be the issue. So far from there being any likelihood of such an untoward event, there was never a better prospect of peace being conserved. Under these circumstances, we hope that the Sultan, now that he has no occasion to concentrate his navy, will rescind his late order against the sending of a steam frigate with articles for the New York Exhibition. A hearty welcome awaits the vessel. If she is sent, it will be a proof that his Majesty is desirous of doing honor to the American Congress, which made an appropriation for the purpose when the intimation was given that a Turkish vessel would visit the New World. We confidently hope she will come. In another column our readers will perceive, from the news, the grounds on which we rest our hopes. To-day news we beg to direct their attention without further reference. The Canada's mails reached this city about five o'clock this morning.

Having given the opening speech of Mr. May on the part of the prosecution in the case of Dr. Gardner, who is now on trial in Washington, we deem it but an act of justice to the defence to present the opening of Mr. Bradley, and we do this the more readily as they together give a pretty clear history of the whole affair. The evidence which follows is very lengthy, amounting, up to the present time, to what would make nearly twenty columns of our paper, and is only a repetition of the facts, in *extenso*, which are contained in the argument of the respective counsel. The telegraph will furnish us, from day to day, with the main points of the evidence, and also with every new feature that may be presented as the trial progresses.

The terms of the ocean claim another chapter under our telegraphic head to-day, to recount the disaster which has befallen the clipper ship Golden Light. The ill-fated vessel left Boston on the 12th February, bound to San Francisco, with a valuable cargo and thirty-five persons on board. After being at sea twelve days she was struck by lightning and set on fire. The passengers and crew escaped from the burning wreck in the boats, and after five days of suffering on the perilous ocean, and such suffering as only those who have experienced it under similar circumstances can describe, fifteen of the number were picked up and taken to Boston. The fate of the remaining twenty, who had previously parted from their companions, is yet unknown, but the supposition that they are lost would seem to take the strongest hold on our fears. The vessel and cargo is valued at \$300,000 and is said to be fully insured.

Our commercial readers will be attracted by some very important information which we publish to-day, respecting the free navigation of the rivers Amazon and La Plata. We present to them the translation of a decree recently passed by the Bolivian republic, giving to all nations the right of trading on the navigable rivers within that territory, and offering a bonus to the first steam vessel that passes up the river. We also give the translation of an article published in the *Epoca de La Paz*, the capital, on this subject, which will be found interesting and important. Thus, so far at least as Bolivia is concerned, all absurd and suicidal restrictions on commerce are removed.

In another column will be found a short biography of the two unfortunate women who were so brutally murdered a short time since in Philadelphia, together with the curious and criminal life of Arthur Spring, the man who stands charged with having perpetrated the horrible crime. In addition to the numerous offences which have been brought against Spring, we learn that in the year 1833, while he was residing in Newfoundland, he was arrested on a charge of having, in connection with a woman, caused the death of a man named Snow. They were both found guilty, and the woman was executed; but Spring, after being reprieved, was finally banished, and came to the United States. The woman was the wife of the murdered man.

A schooner which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday from Pernambuco, reports having been boarded on her outward passage by the crew of a vessel, supposed to be a Spanish slave, who took from the schooner, *sans ceremony*, such articles of provision as they conceived they were in need of, together with a quantity of canvas and the schooner's job, and essayed to take down her foretopmast, but were prevented from accomplishing the latter purpose by the appearance of two other vessels, which caused the freebooters to leave with the plunder they had secured. Where are the cruisers?

The second sermon of the series, to be preached upon the origin and institution of the Sabbath, was delivered last evening by the Rev. B. Potts, D. D., in the church in University place. The Rev. Doctor asserted and proved that the Sabbath was a day of rest of divine origin, and that nations and people were bound to receive and observe the institute as such.

Our inside pages this morning contain the usual amount of interesting reading. The article about the London hunting will be read with interest, as it contains an exposition of the whole affair; the examination of the captain of the supposed slave in Norfolk; the Art Union case; the American Boundary Commission; and a number of smaller articles and readable advertisements make up four attractive pages of our paper.

The Police and Crime in New York.

We have before us two documents, relating to the police force of the city, both of which merit particular attention. The first is the semi-annual report of the Chief of Police to the Mayor. We hardly know whether to consider it gratifying or dispiriting. Mr. Matseil tells us that during the six months ending 31st December, 1852, there have been 19,901 persons arrested, for various offences, giving a yearly figure of nearly 40,000 arrests. From this Mr. Matseil congratulates us on the increased efficiency of the police, and flatters himself that "both the persons and the property of the citizens of this city enjoy at this time greater protection than those of almost any other city on this continent." This will be news to most of us. Fourteen hundred additional arrests in the half-year may argue increased vigilance on the part of the police, but it may argue equally well an increase of crime. Some people may think it possible that in a highly moral community such as this, the notoriety of deeds of violence may be due to their very infrequency. And the horror which individual crimes excite. But others—and, we imagine, the bulk of our readers—will incline to accept the popular opinion as more correctly mirroring the state of the case. When respectable citizens dare not go out at night without arms—when we hear of men being knocked down and plundered with impunity in Broadway—when the very name of Police is a by-word for mockers—it is asking too much of us to request for the guardians of the public peace an acknowledgment of *ne plus ultra* excellence. Where the blame lies it may not be an easy matter to point out at once; but that blame must attach somewhere no one can doubt for an instant. We shall return to the subject presently.

Meanwhile, let us see what is the condition of the public moral, as tested by the pulse of the police calendar. The number of arrests being 40,000, or the reabouts, in a population of say 600,000, gives a per centage of 6.6 on the whole number of inhabitants. We have no data to estimate the state of crime in Paris under the imperial régime; but in London the returns of the metropolitan police, for 1850, show 70,827 arrests, out of a population of some two millions and a half, giving a per centage of less than three on the whole number of inhabitants. Thus crime is in New York rather more than twice as frequent as in London. Indeed, if we make proper allowance for the superior vigilance and organization of the metropolitan police of London, and for the notorious inefficiency of our own police force, we shall probably find that, in proportion to the population, there is in New York twice as much crime as in London. This is an appalling fact—a disgraceful disclosure. London, containing the dregs of the people of Britain—with St. Giles, Saffron Hill, and the Seven Dials, ever teeming with swarms of thieves, tramps, and reprobates of the worst species—with all the infamy clinging to it which ages of aristocratic debauchery and squalid pauperism could beget—London, the haunt for five hundred years of all the vice and villany of the civilized world, whose very monuments are a record of crime, whose very streets bear a living testimony to the deeds of horror done on their face—this London only furnishes three criminals out of every hundred of its inhabitants; while New York, in the heart of a country where religion, morality, and law are known to flourish, and where the blacker kinds of depravity have not been suffered to take root—where virtue is not purchased by lordly prodigality—where the cry of want—where we have every reason to be moral, and none to tread the paths of crime—New York, with its hundreds of priests, and scores of benevolent societies, actually contains nearly seven criminals out of every hundred inhabitants.

Out of the nine hundred and three policemen comprising the whole of the police force of the city Mr. Matseil informs us that one hundred and seventy-eight are "detained" to do special duty at the courts, &c. He complains of this arrangement on the ground that it imposes heavier duties on some of the men than on others, and diminishes the number of available officers for night watches; and informs us—the announcement is, unfortunately, no matter of surprise—that the evil is due to the system of favoritism, or corruption, now established. A policeman, says he, who has influential friends, can obtain an appointment to an easy birth, while duties heavier than they can discharge are imposed upon his less fortunate comrades. To clamor about favoritism in this department, while the whole municipal organization of the city is believed to be corrupt, rotten and worthless, from rind to core, would be waste of time—we pass it over. But it may be well to notice the fruits of the system. New York is watched by night by some three hundred and sixty men, being eighteen to each district. Each man has thus nine to fifteen blocks to guard. How preposterous to expect that one man can prevent crime, or detect offenders, on such an extensive beat as this! London, covering of course a vastly larger area, is guarded by 3,700 men at night. In the populous quarters of the city a majority of the beats can be traversed in from seven to ten minutes, and none require a longer period than twenty-five minutes. In the neighborhood of St. Paul's no inconsiderable ingenuity is needed to get out of sight of a policeman.

We have already alluded to the bills now before the Legislature for the reform of the police system of New York. The project reported by Mr. Shaw contains some valuable suggestions, one of which we beg to commend to the notice of the Legislature. One relates to the uniform of the force. It is notorious that much of the inefficiency of our police may be traced to the difficulty of identifying them in a crowd. The victim of violence might oppose a vigorous resistance to his assailants if he saw the uniform of a policeman in the distance. As it is, he sees no one around him but those whom he may naturally suppose to be their accomplices. Again, the facility with which the present emblems of office may be concealed is a sad temptation to a cowardly officer. If he buttons his coat over the "star" he cannot be called upon to risk a broken head; and what though life be endangered, or property stolen or destroyed, as long as his valuable skin remains whole! Policemen are but men. We ought not to throw temptation in their way.

We are glad to see, also, that the clause conferring on the Chief of Police judicial powers, and requiring him to try petty cases which would engross the whole of his time—has been contained in the previous bills—has been omitted in the project before us.

HEALTH OF PORT AU PRINCE.—By the British brig J. Hart, Capt. Fader, from Port au Prince March 7, we learn that the fever had entirely disappeared. No deaths but several cases for some time previous.

Apprehension of New Orleans Respecting the New York Atlantic to California.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 11th inst. thus discloses an "New Orleans and her mail routes," which we cannot pass without some few remarks—

The advices from Washington inform us that the steamship *Atlantic* has been ordered by the Postmaster General and the New York parties, for the transportation of a mail to California, via Vera Cruz and Acapulco, and that the *Atlantic* has been declared null by the Senate Committee on Post Roads. In both of these facts we find prejudice to the city of New Orleans.

Among the steamship appropriations we find \$1,498,000 appropriated to the mail steamships leaving New York, \$468,000 for the *Atlantic* and Pacific mail service, \$450,000 for the *Atlantic* and Pacific mail, and the probability that an appropriation of \$65,000 will be made for the New Orleans and Vera Cruz service. We feel no jealousy of New York for having obtained so large a share of Uncle Sam's patronage. On the contrary, we think she has earned it. She lobby-membered and worked hard to get it; she spent her money freely; she sent her crack steamships and her strong men to Washington, she feasted and feted the members, and now she is reaping her harvest.

But we do wish that a little more regard for public interests existed among the post office and post route men in Washington, or that our own citizens had a little more spirit to fight for their share of the general plunder. While New York is revelling and fattening upon her mail contracts, New Orleans, the second city in commercial importance in the Union, cannot get one Northern mail in eight through, within the time due, nor succeed in establishing one or two little sea-going lines of steamers, that to her proper interests are second in importance to none, and that have a strong bearing upon the general political and commercial interests of the country.

Our respectable contemporary of the Crescent City has been misled by false information, communicated through the papers, for some reason which we could never understand. The same facts were telegraphed from Washington to this city, and some of the New York journals fell into a similar error with the *Picayune*, published them and commented thereupon. We, however, were never deceived by these rumors, nor did we print them. The remarks, therefore, of the Southern journal about Northern influence, Northern success, and Northern prejudice at Washington, all fall to the ground. The Senate Committee on Post Roads did not declare the mail contract between New Orleans and California null and void. But, on the contrary, nearly every one of the committee personally requested the department to make the contract, and it is believed all the committee are in favor of it. The contract, however, having been made at the close of the session, no appropriation was asked for by the department or the contractors, they being content to wait for their pay till the next Congress assembles. This arrangement was satisfactory to all parties, including even the Louisiana delegation, who have, from all accounts, taken this matter under their peculiar charge. While, therefore, the parties interested in the business were satisfied with the arrangement, the *Picayune*, under a mistaken impression, derived from irresponsible telegraphic rumors, makes some comments, which we know will be most readily withdrawn.

A call was made in the Senate for the papers accompanying this important mail contract, and the department furnished all then on file, with the remark that the contract itself could not be forwarded, as it was in New York, receiving the signatures, and had not been returned. Among the papers transmitted to the Senate was the note—which has since been published in some journals—of the Post Master General to the contracting clerk to draw out the contract, the service to commence after an appropriation, and not before. This was in the usual form of such notes. But when it was found that the service ought to commence before an appropriation, the contract itself was varied so as to permit the service to commence before an appropriation, to meet the understanding of those having it in charge.

The contract, therefore, was duly signed during the last administration, and an order from the department since, dated the 7th of this month, has been issued for the commencement of the service.

We have no doubt of the contracting parties carrying out in good faith what was well understood at the time. In fact, the Mexican mail company are now making their arrangements with all possible despatch; the steamers are ready on both oceans, and the road across Mexico will be stocked in two or three months at furthest for the transportation of the mails. With this statement we hope our Southern friends will be satisfied that we have not appropriated the five leaves and two fishes, to give them only the empty baskets. On the whole, it is rather curious to find them complaining when they have just secured this important contract, which is worth to them as much as all the other California mail service, especially as this route may make us dependant on New Orleans for our earliest news from the Pacific.

THE BRITISH IN HONDURAS.—The English government would seem to be determined to test the sincerity of American statesmen in asseverating their devotion to the principles of non-intervention, known as the Monroe doctrine. The visit of the war steamer *Devastation* to the port of Truxillo, and the threats of bombardment under which the commandant was compelled to accede to the unjust demands of England, in withdrawing the troops from Limas one of the ports of Honduras, are sufficient evidence of this sentiment. We were the first in this latitude to publish the intelligence of such bellicose doings in Central America; our correspondent at Belize having communicated the facts to one of our agents at New Orleans, who forwarded them to us. The *True Delta*, of that city, also gave the facts from its correspondent in Honduras. Some of the journals here and elsewhere affected to disbelieve the statement, or at least to view the matter in the light of a mere question of proprietorship between the respective claimants, and in which the United States had no sort of interest or concern.

An arrival at the port of Boston, a day or two since, has, however, corroborated the statement of our correspondent in as far as the main facts of the case are concerned, though the accounts given also affect to treat it in the same light as mere matter of disputed territory, to be settled between the parties. By the same vessel we have received another communication, fully confirming all the views taken by our first correspondent, which we publish in another portion of our columns to-day. We regard the position taken by the British commandant as one unjust and oppressive to the small State of Honduras, at the same time that it is in utter opposition to the policy and sentiments of this country. If it be not a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, at least it is inimical to American interests, and may almost be considered a challenge to this government to enforce the Monroe doctrine of prohibiting foreigners from establishing new colonies or settlements on this continent. The gauntlet is thrown down; will the administration at Washington take it up?

THE DUCHESSE OF SUTHERLAND AND MRS. JOHN TYLER.—Mrs. SWISSELMER to the RESCUE.—We find in the paper of Fred. Douglass, (black man), the letter which we have previously mentioned, from Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, (white woman), of Pittsburgh, addressed to the Duchess of Sutherland and the ladies of England, in reply to the recent patriotic letter of Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler. It is well known that Mrs. Swisshelm is a very eccentric sort of a woman—a little light-headed perhaps, an intense blue-stocking, an inveterate abolitionist of the Abby Kelly school, very loquacious, and, like a cackling hen, ambitious of a noisy notoriety—nay, if we are not mistaken, she wore, for some time, the Bloomer costume, till she was compelled to abandon it under very justifiable circumstances. She was, for a fortnight or so, in 1850, to the best of our recollection and belief, a reporter, in her own peculiar way, among the reporters in the Senate gallery at Washington, for the New York *Tribune* and her own paper at Pittsburgh. Her present letter to the Duchess of Sutherland and the ladies of England, is, however, the most nauseating of all the nauseous twaddle she has ever written. In depicting the horrors of Southern slavery she completely eclipses Mrs. Trollope herself. And, for pathos, bathos, and imagination, what is there in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or in the speeches of Abby Kelly, that will compare with the following extract from Mrs. Swisshelm's crazy rignarole on the barbarities of Southern slaveholders. In speaking of her residence at Louisville, Ky., she says that—

Within a stone's throw, and in full view of our door, stood the residence of a wealthy merchant—an older in the Presbyterian church—who owned a number of wretched, ragged, half-starved-looking slaves. One of them, a boy of about ten years, wore an iron collar on his neck, and a round iron rod was bent over his head and made fast at each side, which stood like the tail of a kettle. He used to play around our door, and we could not ascertain how he could rest his head in lying down. This was kept upon him to prevent his running away.

An Irishman named Murphy, who was the assistant of the Presbyterian church—who owned a number of wretched, ragged, half-starved-looking slaves. One of them, a boy of about ten years, wore an iron collar on his neck, and a round iron rod was bent over his head and made fast at each side, which stood like the tail of a kettle. He used to play around our door, and we could not ascertain how he could rest his head in lying down. This was kept upon him to prevent his running away.

Just about the time of the Murphy murder there was much talk about another Irishman, a bachelor merchant, who took advantage of the pecuniary difficulties of a native farmer to compel him to sell a slave daughter, "Maria," a tall, bright quadroon, who had been educated for freedom. The purchaser brought Maria to the city, and established her in a well furnished home; but she refused his conditions of peace and plenty—meat twice a day and bread without stint—so long, that his patience as a native was worn out. He tried a brand and water-gim, keeping her locked in her chamber, and employing an old negro hag as jailor; but still she spurned his suit. He brought his clerk to help him to bring her to terms, and together they bound and scourged her until she was dripping with blood; but she was only aroused to frenzy, and fearfully swore that she would take her own life or his at the first opportunity, if he made her more than his servant, which she was resigned to. The whipping was repeated again and again, but the neighbor women had got into the secret, and made a disturbance about it. Then he sent her to the workhouse as a disobedient slave, and had her whipped by the public officer; but the case had been reported to some ladies who were anxious to compass her freedom, and they went to see her and the master thought best to accept the offer of one to buy her. A lady from Louisiana purchased her and took her home.

The following is a more particular specification of the personal observations of the witness while she was in Louisville; and the reader will remember that the eccentric Mrs. Swisshelm says so—

My account has outgrown all my plans; but still I must add something about the warm clothing which Mrs. Tyler says the negro is furnished with. I have seen the streets of Louisville, when the Ohio river was frozen over, dozens, if not hundreds of barefooted slaves, who were compelled to go to school, to work, or to beg, in the winter months. The feet of master's old boots appeared to be Dinah's principal dependence for winter shoe leather. I saw three slaves—a little girl—the property of a very pious Baptist lady, who had been sold to her master by her father, who had fallen off. It was nothing uncommon to see their feet cracked and bleeding with the frost.

Here we stop. It is quite enough of Mrs. Swisshelm. There are other portions of her letter unfit for publication; but such is its rabid fanaticism, and unfeminine grossness throughout, in style and details, that if it goes to the ladies of England, as we doubt not it will, this "strong minded woman" will astonish even the Bloomers with the masculine roughness of her voice. But, as in England Mrs. Swisshelm is not quite so well known as at Pittsburgh, we caution her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland against giving too much credit or importance to her awful disclosures. With all their philanthropy the ladies of England can hardly afford to waste their tears over Mrs. Swisshelm.

THIS IS THE DAY.—The President and the cabinet, and the Senate, and the members of the old Congress, and the members of the new Congress, and the office-seekers, have had the interval from Thursday last to work up the appointments which are expected to be sent into the Senate to-day. Among these are the missions to England, France, and Spain; and it is generally understood that Messrs. Buchanan, Wise, and Soule are to be the men. Perhaps there may also be some others sent up of the diplomatic corps. Perhaps they may all be deferred yet for some days. Then, again, it is confidently thought some of our heavy city officers will be disposed of; but here, in spite of all the light and influence of Mike Walsh and Captain Rynders with the cabinet, the work of choosing the right men for the right places, without raising a disturbance, is a monstrous difficult piece of business. Thus far the soft shells appear to have it all their own way. How it is to end is beyond the power of human foresight to begin to tell. But after three days and nights among the beggars and dispensers of the leaves and fishes of hard work, there must certainly be something done to-day. Who is to be the Collector?—the Postmaster?—the Sub-Treasurer?—the Navy Agent? Ah! who? This is the day for some of them.

WHAT IS HE?—Can anybody tell us whether Mr. Peter G. Washington, the new assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is a whig or a democrat, or both, or neither; and, if neither, or either, or both, why there is so much doubt about the color of his coat? And what are the facts concerning that portrait of General Jackson? It is due to Mr. Washington, and to the hungry democrats he has so surgely outwitted, that the truth should be known.

THE ELIZABETH WILLIAMS EXPOSE.—We publish this morning the paper which we referred to yesterday, exposing the ridiculous humbug lately published by Putnam, concerning the identity of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, a half-breed of the Iroquois Indians, with the unfortunate son of the unhappy King Louis XVI. of France. After reading this paper, the reader will be at no loss to conclude that the Rev. Mr. Williams has got a Bourbon kink in his head; but how the Rev. Mr. Hanson—a matter of fact Methodist clergyman, we understand, who holds a clerkship of a thousand dollars a year at Washington—how he could be so far daped as to devote the time and labor which he expended in tracking up Mr. Williams, and in tracing out his history, we cannot imagine. Perhaps the clever brochure which he produced from these researches paid all expenses—perhaps not. Perhaps, in the sincere conviction of the identity of Mr. Williams with the murdered dauphin of a murdered father and mother, the Rev. Mr. Hanson may have felt it his duty to vindicate the truth of history and the persecuted Bourbons. But, whatever his motives, let him answer our distinguished respondent if he can. And upon this subject we have nothing more to say.

THAT CORRESPONDENCE.—When are the public to be favored with that highly interesting correspondence on the relations between the Catholic faith and liberty of conscience? The faithful are anxiously waiting our Archbishop's exposition of the true intent and meaning of "the higher law," in response to the presumption of "the Exile from Erin." Is the exile restored to the arms of the shepherd; or does he still presume to roam at large, and think for himself, consorting with heretics, and teaching the destructive principles of civil and religious liberty? Let us have the correspondence; and, if the Archbishop has failed to reclaim the gentleman from Australia, we must write to the Pope. The "Irish patriot" must be reclaimed from the error of his ways, at all hazards. Do let us have that correspondence.

THE "MERRY WIVES" AT BURTON'S.—The crowded nature of the houses at the Chambers street theatre prevented us from witnessing the first performance of the above Shakespeare comedy, and, consequently, from noticing it at an earlier period. The success of the piece is, however, fully established, and Burton's production of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" is the great dramatic novelty of the day. The scenery is new and beautifully painted, and, for the first time, correctly given from the various localities. The dresses are also historically true, and look very picturesque and becoming. Mr. Burton, as Sir John Falstaff, has given us an original conception of the fat knight, much to the disappointment of certain wisecracks, who, jealous at his continuous success, anticipated much satisfaction in denouncing this favorite actor's indulgence in the conventional improprieties hitherto inseparable from the performance of the fat knight. But we are glad to say that Mr. Burton has given the public a forcible and telling representation, totally free from the slightest taint of vulgarity, but with all the genial humor, all the fun, the fancy, wit, intelligence, and intrigue of the corpulent old campaigner. The most refined and sensitive auditor can now find nothing to carp at in this great comedy as represented at Burton's. Mr. Dyott acts admirably—so do Messrs. Fisher, Johnston, Holman, and Russell. Mr. Placide is the only Calais on the stage. The house is fairly besieged by applicants for seats, and we advise parties to secure places beforehand. There is no doubt though that the comedy will run for several weeks.

THE OPERA.—To-night Madame Sontag takes her *congé* to the public of New York. Her success in this metropolis has been unprecedented, this evening making the thirtieth time in which she has appeared in opera during the season; and it can hardly be said that the enthusiasm of her admirers has suffered any diminution. She makes her farewell in "Sonnambula." We understand her next visit will be to Philadelphia, where she will create as great a *furore* as she has done here.

PAUL JUDSON.—This wonderful little article has been hitherto prevented from making his projected tour through the South and West by indisposition, but we learn that, in a few days, he will set out on it. After he has given concerts in all the principal cities, he will return to this metropolis, in time to astonish and captivate the visitors to the World's Fair.

DEATH OF THE HON. JUDSON, OF CONNECTICUT.—On Saturday we briefly announced the demise of the Hon. Judge Judson, which took place at Canterbury, Connecticut, on Thursday last. Andrew T. Judson was born at Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut; he was of respectable family, and one of his brothers was a clergyman. He did not graduate at any college, but had the advantage of the schools of his native State. Having studied his profession, he established himself in Canterbury, where he continued to reside until Thursday, the 17th of March instant, when he died, at about the age of sixty-eight years.

At an early period he attached himself to the democratic party, and gained considerable public notoriety. When that party came into power in Connecticut, in the year 1827, Mr. Judson was brought forward and appointed State Attorney—presenting officer—for the county of Windham. He represented the town of Canterbury in the Legislature with reputation, and became one of the officers of the House. He was also a high officer of militia, a colonel, and we believe he rose to the rank of general. Mr. Judson was distinguished for his prominence in many important cases, particularly in that of Prudence Crandall, which arose in this manner.—The abolitionists established a school in Canterbury, under the direction of Mrs. Crandall, for the education of colored girls. Some of the inhabitants of the town did not like this, and Mr. Judson got a law passed prohibiting the existence of schools excepting such as were licensed by the selectmen (magistrates). The school was closed, and the colored girls refused to give Miss Crandall a license; yet she continued, in defiance of the law, to conduct the school, and she was subsequently indicted, and Mr. Judson conducted the prosecution on behalf of the State. The cause was tried before Chief Justice Daggett, and some of the most distinguished members of the bar volunteered to defend Mrs. Crandall. The constitutionality of prohibiting the schools without a license was denied, and the great question was, whether the law was constitutional or not. The court decided that the law was constitutional, and that Mrs. Crandall was liable to a fine of \$100. Mr. Judson contended that the blacks were not citizens under the constitution, and the jury found a verdict against Mrs. Crandall. This case was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where John Jay, Chief Justice, and Mr. Baldwin, appeared on the part of the slaves and Mr. Judson on the part of the government. The decision of Judge Judson was in favor of the government, but, as a judicial functionary, he decided according to the law. Mr. Judson afterwards became member of Congress, during the administration of President Van Buren, and on the death of Judge Bristol, District Judge of the United States, he was appointed by the President to fill his place, which he did with ability up to the hour of his death. During his time that the celebrated case of the schooner *Amistad* was tried, for the transportation of slaves from Havana to a port in the province of Principe. On the voyage an insurrection occurred, and a slave named Cinque took command of the vessel, and, without any knowledge of navigation, steered her, by the stars, to Long Island, where she was seized by the United States revenue cutter, and she was subsequently landed at Fort Mifflin. The Spanish government demanded the surrender of the slaves, and the President sent an order to the Marshal of the District of Connecticut to deliver them up to an officer of the United States navy, who was to be accompanied by a man of war to receive them. Judge Judson would not permit the order to be obeyed, and he refused to deliver the slaves to the Spanish government, and he subsequently decided that they were free, both by the laws of Spain and the United States. This case was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where John Jay, Chief Justice, and Mr. Baldwin, appeared on the part of the slaves and Mr. Judson on the part of the government. The decision of Judge Judson was in favor of the government, but, as a judicial functionary, he decided according to the law. 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